

## Table 8----Riparian Trend Analysis

(from SEORMP/FEIS, Volume 2, Appendix D4, Table D4-1, page 42 )

Usual study methods used to show trend	Downward indicators	Indicators of no change	Upward indicators
<b>Woody riparian</b> •Aerial imagery •Photo point studies •Key plant utilization studies	(A) Studies indicate a decline in the overall number of key woody plants (B) Studies indicate a decline in the 'overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants (C) Studies indicate that vegetation removal is preventing the establishment of uneven-aged classes of key woody plants	(A) Studies indicate no change in the overall number of key woody plants (B) Studies indicate no change in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody species (C) Studies indicate no change in the age class structure of key woody plants	(A) Studies indicate an increase in the overall number of key woody plants (B) Studies indicate an increase in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants (C) Studies show that healthy uneven-aged stands of key woody plants are present
<b>Herbaceous cover</b> •Aerial imagery •Line intercept transects	(D) Studies indicate a decline in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover (E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more early succession species	(D) Studies indicate no change in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover (E) Studies indicate no change in the herbaceous species composition	(D) Studies indicate an increase in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover (E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more late-succession species
<b>Stream banks and channel</b> •Stream channel form measurements •Aerial imagery •Photo point studies	(F) Studies indicate an increase in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage (G) Studies show that water depth is decreasing (H) Studies show that stream channel is widening (I) Studies show incised channels are widening  (J) Studies show that stream meanders are decreasing and channel is straightening	(F) Studies indicate no change in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage (G) No changes in depth measurements (H) No change in stream channel (I) No change in channel depth  (J) No change in number and type of stream meanders	(F) Studies indicate a decrease in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage (G) Studies show that water depth is increasing (H) Studies show that stream channel width is narrowing (I) Studies show that incised channels are healing with vegetation cover (J) Studies show that stream meanders are increasing
<b>Water quality</b> •Water turbidity samples •Fish and aquatic insect samples	(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects tolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of contaminants (L) Sediment transport is increasing relative to baseline data	(K) Sampling indicates no (change in the composition of aquatic insects and fish  (L) Studies show no change in the amount of sedimentation	(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects intolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of  (L) Sediment transport is decreasing relative to baseline data